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No. 7,244 | ALEXANDRIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1905. | EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1.

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company. Summer Rates will be charged from 2 May to 31 October. For the convenience of families and others, a large portion of each ship's accommodation has been reserved for Egypt, so that Berths can be definitely engaged at once, as if the voyage were commencing at Port Said.

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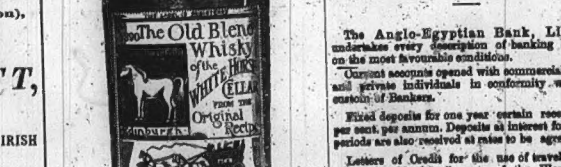
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The Egyptian Gazette

Editor & Manager: R. SWELLING. Price: One Piastre Tariff.

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1905.

RAILWAYS IN THE MARIOUT DISTRICT.

It is reported that the Daira Khassa of H. H. the Khedive, after completing the extension of the Alexandria-Ain Hamman line to Marsa Matruh via Sid Abd el Bahman, contemplates a further prolongation of the railway to the frontier of Tripoli.

But setting aside the question whether a line from Matruh to the frontier would pay, we are of opinion that there is another part of the Mariout country where a railway is very much wanted.

Another depressing day, the heat and damp making it very uncomfortable. The night was fresh and cool.

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Table with columns: Station, Direction, Wind, Temp, State of Sky. Includes stations like Cairo, Alexandria, Suez, etc.

THE MOON.

Table with columns: Moon, Sun, Rise, Set. Includes phases like New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon, Last Quarter.

WINDSOR HOTEL, Restaurant.

Table of Hotel Lunches and Dinners. Orchestral Plays 6 to 11.30 P.M.

TRIBUTAUX INDIGENES

(RAPPORT DE M. CORBET)

FAITS CRIMINELS - II. Délits.

(Suite)

Les dénonciations présentées aux parquets en 1904 s'élevaient à 93.375 dont 67.858 paraissent revêtir un caractère délictueux et se répartissent ainsi : 4.722 outrages et violences contre les agents de l'autorité ; 27.370 coups ; 17.152 vols ; 541 tentatives de vol ; 408 escroqueries ; 366 faux en écriture privée ; 787 fausses dénonciations, dont 129 en matière de recrutement ; 260 faux témoignages ; 481 délits de vagabondage et de port d'armes ; 120 tentatives de corruption ; 133 attentats à la pudeur sans violence ; 994 ruptures de ban de surveillance ; 2.121 dévastations de culture ; 305 empoisonnements de bestiaux ; 165 infractions punies par le décret sur le recrutement ; 2.930 infractions punies par le décret sur la peste bovine ; 8.817 délits divers.

Le nombre des délits en 1903 était de 63.305, c'est-à-dire qu'il y a une augmentation apparente de 4.563 en 1904.

Mais dans ce chiffre sont compris 2.930 infractions se rapportant à la peste bovine, conformément à un décret promulgué en juillet 1903, qui n'ont seulement créé certains délits nouveaux, mais encore donné au service sanitaire des pouvoirs étendus pour rédiger des règlements, sous la sanction édictée par le décret même. En 1903, il n'y eut que 375 de ces cas, mais depuis cette époque, le service sanitaire a procédé des mesures qui n'ont pas été exécutées, d'où le grand nombre de délits de ce genre constatés cette année. Je crois que la peste bovine a presque complètement disparu et que les infractions auxquelles je viens de faire allusion disparaîtront des statistiques l'année prochaine. En tout cas, comme elles revêtent essentiellement le caractère de contraventions (quoiqu'elles soient qualifiées délits par suite de l'importance attachée aux précautions prises contre la peste), comme en outre elles ne sont que temporaires et ne se répartissent pas sur l'année 1903 tout entière, il est indispensable, si l'on veut établir une comparaison exacte, de les déduire des totaux de deux années ; nous avons ainsi 62.930 délits en 1903 contre 64.928 en 1904. Il y a lieu toutefois d'ajouter, pour que la comparaison soit juste, les délits transformés en crimes en 1904, de même que nous les avons déduits des crimes de l'année, soit une addition de ce chef, de 575 infractions ; ce qui donne un total de 65.503 ou une augmentation de 2.573 sur 1903.

Si nous jetons un coup d'œil sur les statistiques antérieures, nous constatons que cet excédent est très inférieur à l'augmentation normale. Depuis 1891, année où pour la première fois les statistiques ont été dressées, les délits ont, sauf 1896, régulièrement augmenté et dans les quatre dernières années (1900, 1901, 1902, 1903) les majorations ont été respectivement de 4.979, 4.290, 8.337 et 5.896. La diminution du pourcentage de l'accroissement est suffisamment marquée cette année pour qu'on la considère comme étant de bon augure. Il est également satisfaisant que cette différence en plus provienne surtout d'agressions sans importance, qui comptent pour 1.892 de l'excédent et de dénonciations calomnieuses qui ont progressé de 267 ; ce dernier chiffre signifie réellement que les poursuites ont été plus nombreuses. Il n'est pas toujours facile, dans un pays oriental où le droit de porter plainte est d'une si haute importance, d'éviter à la fois trop de relâchement dans la punition de ce qui semble être une dénonciation calomnieuse et une propension, trop forte à considérer avec une sévérité excessive ce qui peut être plutôt une exagération qu'une calomnie formulée de propos délibéré. Depuis deux ans on a cru devoir se montrer un peu plus sévère pour les délits de ce genre, ce qui est la cause de cette augmentation apparente. Après déduction de l'excédent fourni par les agressions et les dénonciations calomnieuses, il nous reste à parler des 279 cas supplémentaires restant. Ils sont tous classés sous la rubrique "divers" c'est-à-dire que ce sont des infractions de peu d'importance, non classées. Aucune catégorie de délits spécifiés ne fournit d'accroissement qui vaille la peine d'être mentionné, tandis qu'au contraire certaines diminutions attirent particulièrement l'attention.

Je suis heureux, par exemple, de pouvoir constater que les vols délictueux (y compris 289 qui sont devenus crimes au cours de l'année) sont enfin en décroissance, faiblement il est vrai. En 1903 ils atteignaient le chiffre 17.562 ; en 1904, 17.114, soit 148 de moins. Quelque faible que soit cette amélioration, elle est, j'en ai la conviction, vraiment significative. En effet, pour ne pas remonter plus haut qu'en 1897, les vols ayant le caractère de délits ont monté d'année en année d'environ mille par an (11.809 en 1897, contre 17.562 en 1903). Je crois que les peines sévères infligées fréquemment aux récidivistes par la Cour d'Appel ont commencé à produire quelques résultats, de même que je suis persuadé que les récentes modifications législatives qui ont eu lieu, dans une large mesure, le retard dans l'exécution provenant d'appels rétractés et de ridicules pourvois en cassation, ont déjà exercé une influence bienfaisante sur le total général des délits.

Les tentatives de vols sont également en diminution de 280 cas (541 contre 821). J'ajouterai que l'on a constaté une amélioration (c'est-à-dire une décroissance) dans les destructions de récoltes sur pied accomplies de propos délibéré qui ont, dans les dernières années, causé tant d'inquiétude, alors que dans mon rapport précédent je devais me déclarer satisfait en constatant que le pourcentage de

l'augmentation était en diminution. Voici les chiffres : 1901, 1.541 cas ; 1902, 2.246 cas ; 1903, 2.623 cas ; 1904, 2.363 cas (y compris 213 infractions que la nouvelle législation a classées parmi les crimes). L'exercice qui vient de s'écouler accuse une diminution de 260 délits, ce qui est très satisfaisant.

Les statistiques des empoisonnements de bestiaux, qui ont une grande analogie avec les destructions de récoltes, nous donnent les résultats suivants : 1901, 114 cas ; 1902, 177 cas ; 1903, 338 cas ; 1904, 348 cas (y compris 43 nouvellement qualifiés crimes). Si ici nous ne pouvons pas annoncer une diminution, du moins pouvons-nous augurer favorablement de ce que tandis qu'en 1903 les infractions étaient plus élevées du double qu'en 1902, le chiffre de 1904 est à peu près semblable à celui de 1903. La progression est donc arrivée à son terme et nous pouvons espérer, sous peu, une diminution.

Je ne crois pas qu'il y ait lieu de s'étendre sur les autres délits ; les chiffres sont du reste à peu près identiques pour les deux années.

Il y a eu en l'année 1904, 7,14 délits à raison de chaque 1.000 habitants (d'après le recensement de 1897).

En France en l'année 1896, il y en avait 7,64 à raison de chaque 1.000 habitants.

Le parquet a déferé 37.440 affaires de délits aux tribunaux sommaires et a classé provisoirement 9.593 affaires.

Au 31 décembre 1904 il restait au parquet un arriéré de 2.700 affaires sous examen et en instruction, soit une moyenne de 61 affaires pour chaque parquet.

Les 44 juges sommaires ont jugé 41.666 affaires tant nouvelles qu'arriérées de l'année 1903.

Dans 36.668 affaires, il est intervenu des jugements de condamnation.

Dans 4.743 affaires il est intervenu des jugements d'acquiescement.

Dans 255 il est intervenu des jugements d'incompétence.

La proportion des jugements de condamnations rendus par les tribunaux sommaires a été de 88% sur l'ensemble des affaires jugées. Cette proportion était de 90% en 1903.

Les 64 markas auxquels le pouvoir du parquet pour certains délits a été donné, ont reçu 24.033 dénonciations. De ce chiffre 5.908 ont été classées définitivement ; 181 classées provisoirement ; 17.167 présentées aux tribunaux de markas, et au 31 décembre 1904, il restait aux markas un arriéré de 777 affaires sous examen et en instruction soit une moyenne de 12 affaires pour chaque markas.

Les tribunaux de markas ont rendu dans 15.011 affaires des jugements de condamnation ; dans 1.263 affaires il est intervenu des jugements d'acquiescement et dans 126 affaires il est intervenu des jugements d'incompétence.

Au 31 décembre 1904, il restait aux rôles des audiences 767 affaires.

La proportion des condamnations a été de 92%.

Les jugements de condamnation ont porté sur 82.030 personnes.

Le total des appels interjetés en 1904 s'élève à 18.061 dont 7,616 contre des jugements rendus jusqu'au 14 avril c'est-à-dire sous le régime de l'ancien Code, et 10,445 contre des jugements rendus du 15 avril jusqu'à fin décembre, c'est-à-dire sous l'empire du nouveau Code.

Ces chiffres dénotent que les appels sont moins fréquents de 44% sous l'empire du nouveau Code. Du dit chiffre de 18.061, 624 appels ont été interjetés contre des jugements de tribunaux de markas et 17,437 contre des jugements de tribunaux sommaires, c'est-à-dire avec une proportion de 4% pour les premiers et 42% pour les seconds. Cette dernière proportion était de 46% en 1903.

La proportion des jugements sommaires annulés cette année par les tribunaux de première instance jugeant en appel est de 7% des jugements de condamnation et de 33% des jugements d'acquiescement. Elle était respectivement de 8% et de 50% en l'année 1903.

La proportion des jugements annulés par la Cour d'Appel est, de 12% des jugements de condamnation et de 23% des jugements d'acquiescement. Elle était respectivement de 13% et de 21% en l'année 1903.

Jeunes délinquants.

Pour la commodité, je note ici tous les jugements rendus contre les jeunes délinquants pendant la période du 15 avril jusqu'au 31 décembre 1904, c'est-à-dire sous l'empire du nouveau Code, et cela en matière de crimes, de délits et de contraventions.

Il a été rendu dans la période précitée 1.448 jugements contre les jeunes délinquants, dont 1.199 condamnations à la correction corporelle, 87 jugements ordonnant la remise des inculpés à leurs parents ou tuteurs, 69 jugements ordonnant de confier les inculpés à l'école de réforme, 8 condamnations ordonnant de confier les inculpés à l'école de réforme avec la correction corporelle, 7 condamnations à l'emprisonnement et 78 condamnations à l'amende.

Condamnations conditionnelles

Sous le régime du nouveau Code (du 15 avril jusqu'à fin décembre 1904) qui a introduit pour la première fois le principe des condamnations conditionnelles ont été rendus des jugements d'emprisonnement avec sursis de l'exécution contre 27 personnes, savoir : 12 cultivateurs, 2 écrivains dans des banques, 1 médecin, 1 architecte, 1 fiki, 1 marchand, 1 confiseur, 1 boulanger, 1 portier, 1 peseur de blé, 1 élève, 1 barbier, et 3 sans métier. De ces personnes 8 ont été condamnées pour coups, 7 pour rixes, 4 pour vol, 5 pour homicide involontaire, 2 pour disparition, 1 pour détournement, 1 pour outrage, 1 pour fausses dénonciation, 1 pour exposition d'un nouveau-né en danger.

III. Contraventions.

105.863 affaires de contraventions ont été examinées au Parquet.

Sur ce nombre 15.172 ont été classées sans suite faute d'éléments de poursuite, et 10.601 ont fait l'objet de transaction en vertu du décret du 10 février 1892.

Dans ce chiffre de 105.863 affaires de contraventions, la ville du Caire figure, à elle seule, pour 41.696 et la ville d'Alexandrie figure pour 24.255.

En 1903, le nombre des contraventions s'élevait à 144.168 dont 46.829 pour la ville du Caire et 27.253 pour la ville d'Alexandrie...

IV. Appel en matière pénale

1. Tribunaux de première instance

Les sept tribunaux de première instance ont statué définitivement en degré d'appel sur 21.683 délits et contraventions jugés par les tribunaux sommaires et de markas.

Dans 19.148 de ces affaires, il est intervenu des jugements de condamnations et dans 2.535 des jugements d'acquiescement et ce, outre 70 jugements d'incompétence.

2. Cour d'Appel.

Pendant le cours de l'année 1904, 2.756 affaires nouvelles ont été reçues au parquet général (au lieu de 3.047 en 1903). Elles se subdivisent en 1.241 crimes et 1.515 délits.

Elles ont été présentées, avec les affaires arriérées de l'année 1903, aux audiences de la Cour et il restait au parquet, le 31 décembre 1904, 126 crimes et 91 délits. En 1903, le nombre des affaires nouvelles était de 1.005 crimes et 2.082 délits ; il restait au parquet, le 31 décembre 1898 crimes et 516 délits.

La Cour d'Appel a jugé en 1903, 2.687 affaires ; et en 1904, 3.276 affaires se subdivisant en 1.805 crimes et 1.971 délits. Sur ce nombre : 2.400 ont abouti à des condamnations ; 869 ont abouti à des acquiescements ; 7 ont été rayées du rôle.

(à suivre)

ENERGETIC MAN'S SECRET.

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The strongest man has his moments of weakness, when the body requires assistance. An example and a warning is the case of Mr. Charles Vosper, the amateur athlete, whose walking has won him fame. But of one race Mr. Vosper has vivid recollections, as gathered by a "Bournemouth Guardian" reporter. For once Mr. Vosper's powers forsook him. "Something was wrong with me," he said, "and I put it down to the effects of a succession of colds, and after that race I remained quite out of form until I regained my vigour through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a few weeks ago."

"I am a carpenter by trade," continued the athlete when seen at Melbourne Granville-road, Upper Parkstone, Dorset, "and up to the time I mentioned I had health and strength for all kinds of sport. After that, my troubles came fast. The least exertion tired me out until I feared I would never race again. I suffered from depression and languor, and slept heavily at any time. I did not relish my meals. At times I seemed terribly weak, and my legs trembled. I felt unwilling to take any exercise, and this feeling increased, until to walk at all became extremely trying. I did not seem to have any life, and a slight exertion exhausted me."

"I lost nearly a stone in weight, and became so haggard that my friends remarked upon it. Then came a remarkable change. My brother Henry, who suffered from dyspepsia, was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I began to take them when my trouble was at its height. My spirits brightened after two doses. Gradually the depression and languor left me. My wind and staying power improved, until now I am stronger and in better condition than ever before. I have taken three boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills altogether, to which I owe my complete recovery."

Men are invariably careless about their health, with the result that from being depressed and weak they frequently drift into a state of collapse. Nervous disorders sap the system of energy and render attention to business impossible, and these will eventually lead to Early Decay, Paralysis, and Locomotor Ataxy. There is food for the starved Nerves and Blood in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, hence their continued success in Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, and the nervous weaknesses which trouble both men and women. They cure also Anæmia, Indigestion, Bile, Bezema, Kidney Disease, and ladies' ailments. But only the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People effect these many cures; substitutes cure nobody. Look for the seven words on every package, or if in doubt at any medicine shop send direct to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Holborn-viaduct, enclosing 2s. 9d. for one box, or 13s. 9d. for six boxes.

Sold in Egypt by all chemists at P.T. 13 per box or P.T. 70 per 6 boxes. Can be bought at the general depot: Max Fischer, Cairo, Hotel du Nil St. (1st floor), and Alexandria, Rue Stamboul, No. 8.

EGYPTIAN TRUST & INVESTMENT, LIMITED. AVIS

La Direction Générale de l'Egyptian Trust and Investment Ltd. a l'honneur de prévenir Messieurs les Actionnaires que la quantité de titres libérés au porteur, qui avait été apportée au commencement du mois, est déjà presque épuisée ; un autre envoi de titres au porteur arrivera la semaine prochaine et sera mis de suite à la disposition du public.

Alexandrie le 18 Juillet 1905.

EGYPTIAN TRUST & INVESTMENT, LIMITED. NOTICE.

The Directors of the Egyptian Trust and Investment Limited, beg to inform Shareholders that the number of Bearer Warrants brought over at the beginning of the month are nearly all issued. A further batch of Bearer Warrants will arrive next week and will be at once placed at the disposal of the public.

Alexandria, July 18, 1905. 26261-1

Societe Internationale des Employes D'ALEXANDRIE

SIÈGE SOCIAL : RUE MOSQUÉE ATTARINE No. 21

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

DEMANDES Un bon comptable en partie-double cherche à tenir la comptabilité d'une Agence de Bourse ou d'une Maison de Commerce dans ses heures libres ; il connaît le français et l'italien et parle l'arabe. Un bon comptable, français, très sérieux, ayant déjà un emploi, désire entrer dans un bureau d'agent de change, de commissionnaire ou de banque. Peut offrir une caution ou garantie.

OFFRES 2 Places de commis aux écritures sont offertes dans une maison de Nouveautés (très importante) de la ville. Un imprimeur de la ville demande un jeune homme sérieux, capable, connaissant très bien le français, et ayant, si possible, quelques connaissances dans l'imprimerie.

N.B. — Pour tous renseignements s'adresser soit directement, soit par lettre au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert les Lundis, Mercredi et Vendredi de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seules, les sociétés peuvent en bénéficier.

Les personnes qui font des offres ou des demandes sont priées de joindre un timbre à leur lettre, sinon il ne leur sera fait aucune réponse.

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WAGONS FOR ALL PURPOSES. TURNTABLES AND SWITCHES. J. & F. HOWARD, BEDFORD, England.

BRITISH TRADE WITH EGYPT.

POINTS FOR MANUFACTURERS.

It is no doubt an unfortunate thing for English trade in this country (says the Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt) that some 10 to 15 years ago the commercial morality of the trading community, helped by the imperfect state of the legislation, was, to use a mild expression, somewhat low. One had result from the evil of the past lies in the fact that many manufacturers, who then lost large sums of money, now refuse to come into the country on the principle of "once bitten twice shy."

When we remember the laxity with which in those days enquiries were made regarding the references given by a proposed agent—as was shown, for example, by the "Banda Nera" swindle, in which a number of men, collectively hardly worth sixpence, were able to enter into business relations with home firms by giving one another as references—when we think that it was possible for a man to successfully refer a manufacturer to the non-existing "Bank of Ramleh," when we recollect the limited knowledge the people at home had of the country, it is not difficult to understand how it came about that losses were incurred.

A brief consideration of the altered state of things here would show that, in consequence of the radical changes which have taken place in the country during the last 6 or 7 years, Egypt at the present time compares favorably with other countries as regards the protection she offers to firms desirous of engaging in trade here.

In the first place it must be borne in mind that the country is now far more civilized than it was 10 years ago, it is in much closer touch with Europe, and public opinion is infinitely stronger to-day than at any time during the past decade. The protection now granted by the Law Courts to firms who are unable to obtain payment of their debts is more effective than formerly, the most important change in this respect having occurred in 1900, when the Consular Courts handed over to the International Mixed Tribunals their criminal jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases. Under the present regime, if a debtor does not, within 15 days after suspending payment, make a declaration of his cessation at the Law Courts, and accompany such declaration with a full statement of accounts, he must be committed provisionally to prison, or placed under police surveillance, so that, if eventually convicted, he cannot escape his punishment. If the loss sustained by the creditor has been brought about by the imprudence or serious fault (a list of such serious faults being given in the Code) of the debtor, the latter can be made a "simple bankrupt," the punishment being imprisonment from one month to two years. If, however, the debtor has committed certain other offences, as, for example, the abstracting or destroying of books, he can be made a "fraudulent bankrupt," in which case he is liable to imprisonment from two to five years. It will thus be seen that the moral pressure is very great when a creditor issues a summons to declare his debtor a bankrupt, whilst it is even still greater when the latter allows the 15 days to elapse without filing his declaration and accounts with the Courts after he has suspended payment. A threat of bankruptcy in a very large proportion of cases will usually cause the money to be forthcoming, unless the debtor is absolutely at the end of his tether.

There is, unfortunately, a feeling in England—which, however, we are glad to say is rapidly dying out—that a creditor is not safe enough in the hands of the Mixed Tribunals. The idea appears to be that the protection granted by these Courts is insufficient, and that the law is still weak in Egypt. We can only state this is an erroneous impression, as the machinery of the Tribunals has been found to work very satisfactorily, and especially in the case of the business community. (As an example of the latter point, we may say that the bankruptcy processes above-mentioned only apply to traders.) It would, perhaps, be an improvement if the Courts were able to devote more time to the hearing of commercial cases; but, on the whole, we think the legal delays compare favourably with those which occur in England.

In considering this question of the difference between the present time and the later nineties, notice should be taken of a very important point, namely, the greater facilities which home firms have to-day for obtaining reliable information regarding their proposed agent. We touch upon this question again afterwards.

Further, it is generally admitted that the commercial morality of the trading classes has, on the whole, materially increased for the better during the past ten years.

The recent Anglo-French Agreement, too, has, of course, given the English trader here a feeling of greater security, a further result of such Convention being seen in the large sums of money which sound men and first-class companies are now investing in Egypt.

We, therefore, cannot help thinking that a manufacturer is considerably behind the times in classing Egypt with the rest of the Levant, and in assuming that the conditions here to-day are identical with those ruling when he lost money years ago.

That Egypt is rapidly going ahead, and that there is still a good field for those firms who,

for reasons above mentioned, continue to abstain from dealing with the country, a glance at the following figures giving in sterling the total value of the imports into Alexandria during the past five years will quickly show.

1900	£12,738,775
1901	13,721,713
1902	13,428,734
1903	15,235,656
1904	18,590,252

The increases in the imports have not been confined to greater activity amongst a few trades only, but rather have been spread over all categories and almost all items.

Assuming a manufacturer is now willing to come back to the country—and, as Mr. Vice-Consul Freeman points out in his report on the trade of Alexandria for 19 4 there are openings for British trade everywhere—we cannot impress upon him too strongly that the main precaution to be taken at first is to make proper enquiries regarding the standing and financial position of his proposed agent. There are three principal ways in which this can be done, viz., (1) by sending over a smart representative who, in addition to making thorough enquiries—which a good man can do in a remarkably short space of time—and probably booking sundry orders, will get an idea of the markets here and the requirements of the country. This visit may, of course, result in a slight loss, but the information obtained will, undoubtedly, be of great value to the manufacturer afterwards; (2) by making enquiries through the firm's own bankers in England, it being well known that banks will give information more freely to one another than to outsiders; (3) by enquiry through the British Chamber of Commerce, which is a body—having on its committee some of the principal Englishmen in the business community here—formed with the sole object of developing and assisting British trade in Egypt. The Chamber has the entire approval of Lord Cromer, who, in referring to it in his Report for 1903, said, "It is obviously impossible for me to recommend suitable agents for employment in Egypt, or to answer questions as to the commercial standing of any particular local firm." The members of the Chamber of Commerce are in a far better position to offer advice on these subjects. On payment of the very small subscription which is necessary to become a member of the Chamber, this advice can be obtained. The monthly bulletins published by the Chamber contain also a variety of information, as well as suggestions which are worthy of the attention of traders and manufacturers in the United Kingdom.

It will be observed that we have not attached very great importance to the question of the references given by the proposed agent or buyer himself. Although not wishing to underestimate the value of the same, it is obvious that if a "shady" or financially weak customer—and it is against such a man that inquiries are directed—gives references, he will only mention those firms who are likely to speak well of him, or with whom his dealings up to such time have been satisfactory. We have known of cases where references have screened an undesirable individual with the idea of helping a fellow countryman.

In view, therefore, of the facilities which are at the manufacturer's disposal for making proper enquiries, there can be no excuse for neglecting this precaution, though we fear that many agents are appointed without satisfactory steps being taken to prove their reliability.

Another point which we think is often overlooked is the necessity for making periodical enquiries about an agent. A man may be quite suitable when appointed, but the same remarks do not always apply after a number of years have elapsed.

We think it may not be out of place in an article of this description to draw manufacturers' attention to the question of sending over from time to time competent travellers to push their goods, a question we may add, to which German, French, Italian, and even American houses give far greater prominence than their English competitors.

It is rather astonishing, in view of the rapidity with which the journey can be made from the United Kingdom, to find that the proportion of English travellers in Egypt is extremely small. Whatever may be the cause of this lack of enterprise, we cannot help thinking that the absence of such a stimulus largely accounts for the fact that the value of the imports from the United Kingdom has fallen from 40% of the total in 1902 to 37% in 1904, the proportion for 1903 being 38%. On the other hand, Germany's figures for the three years in question are 4%, 5%, and 6% respectively.

The fact that competition is undoubtedly greater to-day, owing to the keen desire of the Continental manufacturers and merchants to obtain a footing in the country, is all the more reason why home firms should increase their efforts by means of travellers.

A good "commercial," outside his usual business of securing orders and stirring up the agent, should be able, after seeing the customers and hearing their views on the matter, to materially assist his employer in adapting his goods to meet local requirements and competition.

A traveller should be given as much license as possible as regards having power to alter

samples in order to comply with the wishes of the buyers. It may be, for instance, that only a slight modification is required, in which case, unless the traveller has authority to make the alteration, the order will be placed elsewhere.

An English firm will, we are afraid, often refuse to alter its patterns for a small order on the ground that the margin of profit would be out too fine, or possibly vanish altogether. The German, on the other hand, will accept the small order even if he has to make a slight sacrifice in executing it. He, however, bears in mind that he is securing the connection, and that further lines will probably follow.

The English houses, unfortunately, seem to work on the principle of "Here are our goods. You can take them or leave them." The enterprising foreigner, however, says, "Here is my traveller, if his goods are not what you wish, explain to him your requirements, and I will supply the desired pattern." The advantages of the latter method are too obvious for any comment.

It would be as well, too, if English firms would bear in mind in this connection that their travellers should be armed with quotations reduced to the weights and currency of the country. A buyer here does not want to know that a certain line can be bought at so many shillings a cwt., but rather at so many piastres per kilo.

Since going to press we have before us a portion of the speech made by Lord Cromer on the 29th ult. after having received the honorary freedom of the Worshipful Company of Skinners. As his Lordship's remarks on the subject of commercial travellers strikingly bear out our own views on the matter, we think we cannot conclude this article better than by giving a short extract from the speech in question. His Lordship said, "If in my new capacity of a skinner I were going to trade in skins in Egypt, the first thing I would do would be to send out a commercial agent who had good manners, and who knew some language besides his own, and who would find out what sort of skin Egyptian customers wished to buy. If I venture to allude to the subject of good manners it is because it has always appeared to me that good manners are almost as valuable an asset in commercial as in diplomatic affairs. We must remember that we have to compete with the foreigner, not only in respect of quality of goods, but as regards tact, judgment, and conciliatory address."

NEW EGYPTIAN COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is from the "Financial News" special supplement "Egypt in the 20th Century."

If Swift's dictum that the greatest benefactor of mankind is he who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before be correct, then the New Egyptian Company, Limited, is performing a service of the utmost benefit to Egypt. The work of the company goes beyond the conception of Swift, for it is converting large wastes, where nothing grew before, into fertile and fruitful lands. The company is at present engaged in the reclamation, by means of regulators, of some 2,770 faddans of land situate on the banks of the Nile below Cairo. A faddan, it may be observed, equals 1,085 acres. Operations are being actively carried on at seven different sites, and at five of these—viz., Garf Sarhan, Rodah, Sheikh Fadi, and Saadat—land has actually been reclaimed.

But however great may be the public utility of its enterprise, a company, to justify its existence, must make profits and pay dividends. In dealing with this aspect of affairs, Mr. J. S. Berosford, the company's consulting engineer, in his last report gave some interesting figures. The first cost of the five sites already mentioned was £23,119. Adding to this amount £677 for maintenance, £4,055 the proportion of establishment and general charges, and £3,620 for further land purchased at Garf Sarhan, the grand total expenditure is £34,471. Mr. Berosford estimates that the net rentals to be received after deducting tax were £1,694, representing 4 per cent. on the total expenditure to date. Commenting on this result, Mr. Berosford says: "Considering that, with the exception of Sohag, 1903 is the only year in which the works had a chance of operating under average conditions of flood, the result is promising, and there can be little doubt that, with fair luck as regards the river, the rentals will show a marked rise in a year or two."

Mr. Edward Dicosy, C.E., who presided at the last meeting of the shareholders, in discussing this subject, said: "As soon as the first period of reclamation takes place we obtain rents of from £3 to £4 per faddan, whilst the income from the same increases as the land becomes more consolidated. Although, so far, we have only let a relatively small portion of the land reclaimed we already appear to be receiving 4 per cent. of our total expenditure; this result, as you will appreciate, is very satisfactory." As reclamation proceeds the lands must necessarily increase in area, but the full value can only be attained when they receive a supply of summer water. The Government has already approved in principle the erection of pumps by the company at certain sites under reclamation, which should greatly improve the value of the lands. Further expenditure for the maintenance of the existing works and for the consolidation of the lands will be required, but it is estimated that the total cost when reclamation is complete will be much below the current value of similar lands in the vicinity.

Should this prove to be so, that part of the undertaking of the New Egyptian Company should turn out, a financial success, for the company is so highly impressed with the prospects of land in the Nile Valley that besides the large areas it is reclaiming it is purchasing other large blocks, and has so far acquired 7,196 faddans. The very hopeful views officially entertained of these transactions may be gathered from the following remarks of Mr. Edward Dicosy: "We shall benefit by the continued rise in the price of land in Egypt, and, in view of this, we have not hesitated to invest fairly largely in the land recently dealt with by the Daira Sanieh Company, of which we have acquired 4,875 faddans; with the 4,534 faddans reclaimed and purchased, we have a total acreage of about 9,319 faddans. You will be able to reckon out for yourselves that, seeing that the price of good land in Egypt ranges from £50 to £70 per acre—we, ourselves, have recently sold 80 faddans at as much as £150 per faddan—our holding, taken at a moderate figure, works out at a good deal in excess of our cost price. The figures given in the balance-sheet and elsewhere will show what we have spent, and the various payments we have to make in the course of the next twelve or fifteen years with respect to the land purchased. You will thus gather, as well as we can, that from this source alone, the New Egyptian Company should, with the continued rise in the price of land in Egypt, be able to realise a substantial profit and pay a dividend on its shares."

Land is a solid and safe investment, but the New Egyptian Company has only used a portion of its resources in this way. Its operations partake of a much wider character. A concession was obtained from the Egyptian Government for the establishment of a service of steamers and freight barges on Lake Menzaleh, conferring a monopoly of steam navigation on the lake for 40 years. The Menzaleh Canal and Navigation Company was formed to work the concession. The New Egyptian Company subscribed for 10 per cent. of the ordinary working capital, and received for the transfer £1,000 in cash and 25,000 deferred shares, practically securing it 23 per cent. of the profits of the enterprise after 6 per cent. has been paid to the ordinary shareholders and 33 per cent. of the balance due to the Government. The proposal is to connect the important centres of Damietta, Matruh, and Port Said, and arrangements have been made with the Suez Canal Company for direct communication with the Suez Canal. The company has further the right to open up communication with the Nile by the Anahel Canal. When the entire project is completed there will be a free water-way from the docks of Port Said by the lake and the Nile to the important commercial centres of the eastern Delta, and even to Cairo.

The New Egyptian Company has practically taken over the business of the Sudan Development and Exploration Company, Limited, by an exchange of its own shares for those of the Sudan Company, 3,876 fully-paid and 40,000 5s. paid shares having been issued for the purpose. The Sudan Company runs a boat service on the Nile at Khartoum under the Government's guarantee. Its flotilla includes two passenger steamers, two steam barges, eight towing barges, &c. Trips to Lado, with cargoes for the Congo Free State have been made, and trading operations in gum and other products have been initiated. It is hoped that communication will be opened up with the western portion of Abyssinia, via the Sobat river and the Sudan Government's commercial station at Itang. In order to diminish the heavy establishment expenses the company proposes to extend its business by purchasing from the Sudan Government suitable blocks of land in the Sudan, in the development of which the organisation and staff of the company could be employed to advantage.

By its large holding in the International Ethiopian Railway Trust the New Egyptian Company is interested in the Ethiopian Railway. Starting from the port of Djibouti the line is now regularly working as far as Dire Dawa, or a distance of 308 kilometres. From this point a wagon road has been constructed to Harrar, thus bringing the most important centre of Abyssinia into direct communication with the Red Sea. If an international agreement could be arrived at it is probable that the line would be extended to Addis Ababa, which should increase the profitability of the railway. Another enterprise in which the New Egyptian Company have embarked some of its capital is the Anglo-American Nile Steamer and Hotel Company. The title explains itself, but it may be said that the company is engaged in catering for the tourist traffic from Cairo, Luxor, Assouan, and the First Cataract.

As regards financial resources the company has an authorised capital of £500,000 in 21 shares. Of the 293,879 shares issued, 253,879 are fully paid, and on 40,000 7s. 6d. has been called up and paid. Of the shares not yet issued, 50,000 shares are under option at 35s. per share, and 67,000 shares are reserved for exchange of 1,000 debentures. There are £100,000 of these outstanding with 35 per cent. paid up at present. They were issued at par to the Oceana Consolidated Company, and can be exchanged within two years from March 31, 1904, for shares at 30s. per share. The co-operation of the New African Company has also been secured. With the support and backing of the New African and Oceana Consolidated Companies no venture of the New Egyptian Company is likely to come to a premature end for want of funds. As to the men who direct its fortunes, the company has in its president, His Highness Prince Hussein Kamil, and his Excellency Boghos Pasha Nubar (also a director), two of the greatest living authorities on Egyptian land. The managing directors are the well-known firm of Messrs. Ochs Brothers; Sir John Rogers, K.C.M.G., is the manager in Egypt, and Mr. J. S. Berosford, C.E., M.E., M. Inst. C.E., is the company's technical adviser.

EGYPT'S ECONOMIC SITUATION.

MR. WHITEHOUSE'S FOREBODINGS.

(FROM THE "NEW YORK COMMERCIAL")

Considerable interest is at present manifested in the several devices for directing the waters of the Nile in Egypt in such a way as to prevent loss of life and property in time of flood and to irrigate the lands adjacent to that river so that large crops might be raised.

It is now a matter of common knowledge that the Assouan Dam is not capable of doing the work so confidently expected of it. The Department has just issued a consular report on the present condition of the reservoir, supplemented by an article which recently appeared in the London "Daily Mail." It is claimed in behalf of the engineers that the capitalised value of the increased production, due to this reservoir, is \$75,000,000. The cost of the work, however, has already exceeded \$30,000,000, with heavy maintenance expenses, even if the repairs should prove effective.

The character of the work to be accomplished is practically the levelling of the bed of the Nile, where it is a mile and a quarter in width, filling in the existing crevices, cutting out the rotten rock, and laying an apron of granite covered with cement.

At present an endeavour is being made in New York to interest men of money in the latest Egyptian irrigation scheme, which is the construction of an artificial lake in the desert, some 70 miles south of Cairo. This lake, which is to be constructed in a huge depression, will cover an area of 250 square miles, and it is intended to furnish an escape for the dangerous 10 per cent. of the Nile flood which heretofore has worked such frightful havoc, as well as to irrigate an enormous district.

The promoter here of the lake scheme is F. Cope Whitehouse, who is thoroughly familiar with the situation in Egypt, having devoted many years to its study. Mr. Whitehouse thoroughly believes in the success of his plan. In discussing the present conditions in Egypt, he said:

"The interest from a commercial point of view is twofold. In the first place it is conceded that there has been no addition to the cultivated area of Egypt, and none is to be anticipated for at least four years. This means that the acreage devoted to cotton can only be increased in the future as in the past, by diminishing the acreage devoted to food products. About 205,000 acres have been thus converted since 1902. But while food crops cost the peasant little or nothing, and the land was valued at \$25 to \$50 per acre, the British official report shows that uncultivated land has been purchased for speculative purposes at over \$250. This is described as a ridiculously high figure.

"A short cotton crop or a remunerative price means ruin to the small farmer. This suggests the second aspect of a question which is giving considerable anxiety to European bankers, and may have an influence on our own markets. The Egyptian funded debt is only \$470,000,000; but there are other obligations, including the maintenance of about 3,000 British troops, bringing the budget up to \$63,000,000. The mining industry barely pays the cost of administration. The vast area of equatorial Africa has been depopulated, and it is officially stated, would require about \$135,000,000 to develop.

The entire cultivated area of the Nile valley and the Delta may be compared to Belgium or, nearer home, to Maryland. The Suez Canal diverted trade around Egypt, so in the well-known volume, edited by Sir Clinton Dawkins (Morgan & Co.), it appears that Egypt is paying for a canal, which is of no more use to her than the Kiel Canal to Antwerp. Securities of every sort and kind have been floated, chiefly in London, but also in Paris. The credit of Egypt stands so high that these government obligations yield less than 4 per cent. Consequently, Continental and English bankers have used them freely as collaterals or in making exchanges.

"It is believed that about \$1,000,000,000 in some form, would be seriously affected in case of a disastrously high Nile, or even refusal of the Powers to allow a further use of the reserve. This reserve is carried on the books of the treasury at about \$45,000,000; but, as a matter of fact, only a small part of this is cash. The rest has been loaned to government contractors and others. It would seriously impair the resources of the European bankers if the marketable value of Egyptian shares sank \$3,000,000; confidence would be impaired in their recuperative powers.

"It seems strange that more heed has not been paid to the warning signals. In Aug. 1904, a dispatch was communicated to Parliament announcing a probable disaster 'sooner rather than later.' The failure of the Assouan Dam to yield the expected amount of water was officially published in Cairo in January of the same year. The danger to the dam was known last November, and definitely acknowledged in the Council of Ministers on March 11. There have been some signs of diminished

BACKACHE AND DIZZINESS.

Most of the Afflicted Sufferers to the Female Sex are Due to Catarrh of the Pelvic Organs.



MRS. M. BRICKNER.

99 Eleventh Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
"A short time ago I found my condition very serious; I had headaches, pains in the back, and frequent daily spells which grew worse every month. I tried two remedies before, Peruna, and was discouraged when I took the first dose, but my courage soon returned. In less than two months my health was restored."—Mrs. M. Brickner.

The reason of so many failures to cure cases similar to the above is the fact that disease peculiar to the female sex are not commonly recognised as being caused by catarrh of one organ, is exactly the same as catarrh of any other organ. What will cure catarrh of the head will also cure catarrh of the pelvic organs. Peruna cures these cases simply because it cures the catarrh.

If you have catarrh write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.
For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings. Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and see wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.
MAX FISCHER,
Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt.

buoyancy in the outside securities, but nothing to attract the attention of the ordinary investor. Still the spots are undisputed; and a serious slump would give the French bankers, especially, some trouble in view of their heavy commitment in Russian. This would, naturally, rest on high-priced American securities held by foreign houses. It is at least advisable that this should be kept in mind. Egypt has a large amount of subsidiary silver currency, of which about \$3,000,000 was coined last year, with proportionate profit to the treasury.

The Egyptian Government has decided upon postponing—and this may mean abandoning—the scheme for raising the Assouan dam, and has taken this decision mainly because two mathematicians in London have developed a new theory regarding the stresses upon masonry dams.

Briefly stated, their theory is that the vertical sections of a dam, under water pressure, are more severely strained than the horizontal sections, and that while a dam designed under the rules hitherto applied may be safe as regards cracking horizontally, it may, nevertheless, be liable to do so vertically. The matter is now engaging the study and attention of the principal mathematicians and hydraulic engineers in England and in France, and no doubt will give rise to much discussion. Eventually it is to be supposed that the specialists in both countries will arrive at a conclusion upon this most important theory, which affects all existing dams, and which must influence all future designs for such works. Meanwhile nothing can be done but wait the results of further investigation.

Such a vast volume of water is held up by the dam that at times the Nile has rushed through the sluices at the rate of 40 miles an hour. The rocky bed of the river on the lower side of the dam has been torn into great holes by the force of the water. To prevent this a subterranean "pavement" of masonry was laid down experimentally for short sections of the width to protect the bed of the Nile.

Bad walkers should remember that inability to cover a moderate distance usually means a low state of general health that requires prompt attention. The success attending the experiment of one able walker is explained in the article, "Energetic Man's Secret," printed on page 4.

WINDSOR HOTEL

NEW QUAY PROMENADE,

ENTRANCE IN AVEROFF STREET.

FACING THE SEA.

LARGEST AND BEST HOTEL IN ALEXANDRIA.

RECENTLY BUILT AND FURNISHED WITH EVERY LUXURY AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM P.T. 50. ROOM ONLY P.T. 17.

(Special Rates to Government officials and long stayers.)

TABLE D'HOTE LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS ON THE TERRACE.

LUNCH (12.30 p.m.) P.T. 15. DINNER (8 p.m.) P.T. 20.

Orchestra Plays from 6 to 11.30 p.m. every day.

AMERICAN BAR AND RESTAURANT.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

Le marché est ferme et en hausse, avec un mouvement d'affaires assez important, particulièrement en Agricole.

EXPORT MANIFESTS

For MALTA and MANCHESTER, by the S.S. "Spartan Prince," sailed on the 18th July.

Table listing export manifests for various goods like cotton, sugar, and other commodities.

For PORT-SAÏD and SYRIE, par le bateau franç. "Niger," parti le 18 juillet.

Four Marseilles: Sucreries, 267 cais, et sacs sucre; B. Tiche, 209 sacs spath-flour.

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Calendar of Coming Events

Calendar of coming events for Alexandria and Cairo, including dates for various performances and social events.

Administration des Chemins de fer de l'Etat et des Telegraphes

Le Conseil d'Administration a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public qu'il recevra jusqu'au 1er Octobre 1905, des offres pour la fourniture de 210,000 tonnes métriques de Charbon Welsh...

AVIS

Les offres devront être accompagnées d'une feuille de papier timbré de 30 millièmes. Elles seront adressées par le poste sous pli recommandé à: "Monsieur le Président Chemins de fer de l'Etat Cairo," et sous double enveloppe, l'intérieure portant la suscription suivante: "Offre pour Charbon."

STOCKS AND SHARES

Table of stock and share prices for various companies and commodities, including closing prices and market movements.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Tuesday, 18th July, 1905.

Table showing average transmission times for telegrams from London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow to Alexandria.

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m. Cotes F.G.F.B. Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juillet tal. 15 3/16 à 1/2; plus bas pour juillet 15 1/16 à 1/8.

COTONS

Copie de la dépêche DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION à la LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION. (Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h. 45 a.m.)

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

19 juillet 1905. (11h.55 a.m.) Cotons - Clôture du marché du 18 juillet: Ferme. REUNIONS: Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good: Hausse de 1/8.

Orges - Soutennes

Cond. Saha P.T. 60 à 62. Mass. - Ferme. Disponible: Rien. Cond. Saha P.T. 105 à 110.

ARRIVAGES

du mercredi 19 juillet 1905. Documents de l'Alexandria General Produce Association.

CONTRATS

du mercredi 19 juillet 1905. Documents de l'Alexandria General Produce Association.

CONTRATS

(11h.55 a.m.) Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal. Cotons F.G.F.B.

REMARQUES

Cotons: Nouvelle récolte - Novembre a débuté à 15 pour monter à 15 1/16 et finir de nouveau, tout en restant soutenu, quoique calme.

Extérieur

Dépêches particulières du 18 juillet 1905. PRODUITS EGYPTIENS: LIVERPOOL.

NILE GAUGE READINGS

Table of Nile gauge readings for various stations including Bahariya, Doka, Khartoum, Berber, Wadi Halfa, Assuan Reservoir, Assiout, and Delta Barrages.

COTON AMERICAIN

Futures août-sept.: 5.84 (10 points de hausse). oct.-nov.: 5.85 (10 points de hausse). Disponible: 6.07 (20 points de hausse).

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS LIVERPOOL, July 18, 1.0 p.m. Sales of the day... of which Egyptian... 300.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Table of exchange quotations for various banks and currencies, including London, Paris, and New York.

SHARE LIST

Table of share prices for various companies and stocks, including Agrio Bank of Egypt, Nat. Bank of Egypt, and others.

CEREAL MARKET

Table of cereal market prices for various types of wheat, barley, and other grains.

DERNIERE HEURE

(Clôture de la Bourse Khédiviale 1h. p.m.) Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises.

TELEGRAMME HAVAS

BOURSE du 18 juillet 1905. Cours des valeurs à terme, clôture. PARIS: Rente Française 3% Pr. 99 22.

SHARE LIST

Table of share prices for various companies and stocks, including Agrio Bank of Egypt, Nat. Bank of Egypt, and others.

DERNIERE HEURE

(Clôture de la Bourse Khédiviale 1h. p.m.) Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, July 12.

On Monday the British Fleet arrived in Brest, where for a week it will be the honored guest of the French Government and nation. To those who have lived in this country during the last ten years it is interesting to compare the present situation with that which prevailed during the closing years of the late Queen Victoria's reign. Then Russia was the friend of France, the Boers were her friends—anybody was her friend who was against England. But to-day things are very different. Frenchmen have come to understand that business and sentiment need to be divorced; that if England is France's best customer she is also willing to be her best friend, and if ever her aid is required she cannot possibly be more of a disappointment than "la chère alliée," Russia. There is one thing that Frenchmen have never had any doubts about, and that is England's might upon the sea. They know just as well as we do that Britannia rules the waves, and now that—thanks to the superb tact and diplomacy of King Edward—France and England are the best of friends, there is no one more proud of Britain's fleet to-day than the inhabitants of "la belle France." The men at Brest will receive as cordial a welcome from the people there, and the thousands who have arrived there by special trains from other parts of France, as they have ever had in their lives, and as a special mark of favor over two hundred of the officers of the fleet will travel by special train to Paris on Thursday morning, to be the guests of the President of the Republic at the Elysee and take luncheon with the Minister of Marine. Their visit will coincide with the French National Fête of the 14th July, and the significance of this coincidence will not be lost upon the impressionable Parisians. I must not further anticipate events; but—knowing the French as I do—I am convinced that the next few days will do more to strengthen the entente cordiale than anything that has happened for a long time in the common history of France and England.

Exactly forty years ago a British fleet came to Brest, a fleet of six vessels, I believe, and great were the preparations that were made to receive them with a hearty French welcome. Flags were flying, bands played, great Ministers of State came to Brest, and on every side cordial greetings and expressions of goodwill and friendship were heard. History repeats itself, only on this occasion on a greater scale. A fleet of eleven British vessels will come into Brest Roads, and the town has been preparing for this festivity. On all sides great masts rear their flag-bedecked heads on high, garlands of green, of flowers, and gaily-coloured bunting stream across the way. As much as possible is being done in the actual town, in spite of narrow old-fashioned streets. "We are still old-fashioned enough to cling to our fortifications," writes a correspondent from Brest "and the town is closely surrounded with walls of immense thickness through which the only communication is over drawbridges. But the great feature of the town, which will of course be the great feature in the general scheme of decoration, is the Cours d'AJot. This is an avenue of splendid trees running for about a quarter of a mile along the top of the fortifications which skirt the sea. From there you get the finest view of what we are pleased to regard as the finest bay in all Europe. A double row of giant elms range along either side, and among these stately trees garland after garland of colour stretches along and across. For days workmen have occupied "our" avenue; great coils of electric cable lie about the ground, and immense cases full of electric lamps hidden in a wealth of flowers await the workman's hammer and screwdriver. Every soul who can snatch a moment from his daily work seems to be drawn irresistibly towards the Cours; groups of children stand open-mouthed, and watch "les fleurs qui poussent dans les arbres," and to anxious inquiries for explanations are told that a great and friendly nation is sending over ships to salute the beautiful land of France.

Apparently the success of the visit depends on the humour of the weather clerk. There is a saying in Brest that anything in the way of a fête is sure to be marred by rain. It is only to be hoped that the weather clerk will prove as kind as the other inhabitants, and prepare as warm a welcome as them for the fleet. Enthusiasm grows daily, and people of every class are wondering why on earth in the past there have been any difficulties to mar the harmony of our friendship! The shops are ablaze with French and English flags, every house seems to be preparing for some form of decoration, from the great public institutions and the hotels down to the smallest tenements. Such trifles as English postcards with pictures of the British ships, English cap ribbons, and small badges are already finding a large sale.

Five lines of great ships now stretch across the bay, three outside the breakwater and two inside. With a perfect courtesy the authorities have arranged to have as many as possible of the British Fleet within the breakwater, so that they may be handier to the landing stages. Every possible thing that can be done for the comfort of the visitors is being arranged with the utmost care and forethought. The hotels are literally crammed with visitors, and every train brings in its hundreds of fresh arrivals. Lodgings of every sort are snapped up, and it is hardly necessary to add that those who are fortunate to have any to let are in the way of making up for previous bad years.

All is at present enthusiasm and sunshine. The last stone is set to the monument erected by those two great architects, King Edward

VII and President Loubet. The first idea of building this monument to betoken that two great nations were about to make a friendship that would signify enormous power in the interests of international peace sprang, as many great things do, from a friendly greeting from one man to another. Diplomatic pourparlers were started, and the ruler of one great race came to visit the head of another. The visit was returned amidst ever growing enthusiasm, and now the monument is about to be completed, and amid a pomp and splendour that will not soon be forgotten.

Paris is the home of quacks, and the Paradise of beauty doctors; and it does not matter what your grievance against Nature may be, if you only find the right man, or woman, you may be certain that he or she will promise to do anything you may desire. You will at least be assured that what you wish is as good as accomplished, if it wrinkles! You have only to come two or three times to the boudoir of a lady skilled in the art of rejuvenating the human face, and you will be more beautiful than Venus. Is it a defect in the classic line of your nose? Then the process is longer, but it is none the less bound to be crowned with success. At one time vaseline was used in restoring damaged noses. To-day, the vaseline method has been dethroned beyond appeal by the paraffin method. But the qualities which have made the success of the latter method have also militated against its immediate adoption. The instantaneous solidification of the paraffin wax required such quickness in operating that the operator had to be highly skilled and very rapid in his movements in order to attain success and avoid disappointment. On the other hand, if the paraffin was heated to too high a temperature the operation might cause serious burns. To obviate all these inconveniences, Dr. Lagard has presented to the Paris Academy of Medicine a method and a new instrument, whereby he is able to inject the substance, cold, beneath the mucous membrane and in the thickness of the tissues; the paraffin being softened by compression and rubbing, but still in a solid state. By this new method an experienced and dexterous specialist ought to be able to repair a crushed or twisted nose, fill up a cheek hollowed by a wound, or merely lean, efface wrinkles, scars, and deep ridges resulting from the tooth of time or the bistouri of the surgeon. He can restore a lip or a nostril, or improve the shape of an ear. The system adopted by Dr. Lagard has the advantage of preventing any of the accidents attendant on the use of paraffin liquefied by heat and injected in a fluid state. The operation is performed by a special instrument, which, owing to the peculiar pressure put on, causes the substance to penetrate the thickness of the tissues in a uniform and absolutely unchangeable aspect. This is a fresh advance in the art of beautifying, being free from all risk and practical in its application; and it warrants the hope that the cherished dream of restoring the human physiognomy without a scalpel or scar is not altogether Utopian.

King Edward, the Kaiser, and the young King of Spain are all possessors of dogs which were recently bought in Paris. King Edward's purchase was a splendid specimen of the French bulldog, for which no less than £180 was paid during His Majesty's last visit to Paris. For the Emperor William the sale was effected only a week ago of a pair of French bulldogs, for which it is understood the Imperial price of £480 was paid. It will be observed that the Emperor's purchase was coincident with the understanding between France and Germany. A French bulldog was also sold to Senor Gayangos, a Spanish diplomat, on the occasion of King Alfonso's visit to Paris, and presented by the buyer to his sovereign. But we must not look a gift dog in the mouth, and so a discreet silence is maintained as to the price. Mr. Aaron, the fortunate dealer who made the foregoing sales, claims to be in possession of the finest small Pomeranian in France. He (the dog) is only fourteen months old, black, and not too small for breeding. His eyes are prominent upon his little head, and he looks at you with a wondrously knowing, trusting air that is quite captivating. His price is £80, and as he won a first prize at the recent show in the Tuileries Gardens, he is probably well worth it.

The late Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, like most of his family, who have unostentatiously carried into practice for several generations those principles which the more strenuous publicity of another land has more recently popularised as "the gospel of wealth," was a philanthropist as well as a connoisseur. He left an injunction with his executors to apply the sum of £120,000 to benevolent purposes, in which all the poor of France might benefit, without distinction of race or creed. The difficult and responsible task of apportionment and selection is now being worked out.

Among the resolutions to be submitted to the consideration of the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Liege in September is a motion to be proposed by Mr. W. Hanning, a prominent member of the British Chamber of Commerce of Paris. This is Mr. Hanning's motion: "Whereas a practice has arisen among foreign manufacturers of marking their goods with English names or phrases of a nature to lead the false supposition that they are British goods: It is resolved that representations be made to the Foreign Office with a view to secure the effectual application to this reprehensible practice of the provisions of the Convention of Madrid 'Industrial Property' of April 14, 1891." The fact is that the fraudulent use of British marks and descriptions by unscrupulous Continental manufacturers is becoming a very serious question for British traders. It is quite

bad enough to have the alien dumped on our shores, and the foreign watchmaker given privileged treatment in Great Britain, but the Englishman who lives and trades abroad is resolved as far as that is possible to maintain Britain's reputation on the Continent for sound goods and no shoddy. As a result of its researches the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris—in addition to the cases which it has already notified to His Majesty's Government—is prepared to prove that emery paper made in Luebeck is being sold as of English manufacture; that metal bobbins for typewriters made in Germany are put on the market as the product of British industry; that cigars manufactured in Belgium are marked "High Life," stamped with the name of "Brothers, London," and sold as English goods; that felt hats marked "Made in London" are turned out in Vienna; and that pins, made in Germany, are marked in French: "Épingles Anglaises d'une seule pièce—qualité supérieure."

And what is done in Germany and Austria is being done more or less all over the Continent. In Roumania, although the law for registering trade marks prevents any swindling in that direction, a vast amount is done in another way to the injury of the British manufacturer. One of the most glaring frauds is in soap manufacture. Although soap of all descriptions (but of inferior quality) is manufactured in the country, for the finer kinds—foilet soap, &c.—the Roumanian public looks abroad, principally to France and Great Britain. In the finer articles any amount of "forgery" is done; shape, packing, &c., being followed to a nicety; and inscriptions such as "superior soap," "best toilet soap," "British manufacture," and "fine English toilet soap," appear on the boxes. The retail dealers find it profitable to wink at the deception, and foist the forgery upon the unsuspecting purchaser, who pays the higher price so that he may secure an English article, and is afterwards heard to declare that "English soap is not what it used to be." One of the most glaring forgeries noted by a Roumanian correspondent is that practised at a certain Galatz factory, where the shape and inscription of a popular British make of soap are exactly copied, the same shape and inscription being used for two entirely different kinds of soap. Paint, varnish, and paper manufacturers practise the same deceit extensively, and a dozen other examples could easily be named.

Strange mystics are discovered in Paris every now and again. The latest is described as an Arabian Druid, who inhabited the Rue de la Michodière, a street in the centre of the city. His neighbours were startled at midnight to hear weird and discordant sounds issuing from the dwelling of Ali Bonem, followed by ritualistic incantations and liturgical chanting, alternately plaintive and fierce. The reflection of flames was also observed. When the door was burst open by the police a man of huge stature was seen, clothed in a long white sheet, his eyes rolling wildly, and in his hand a blood-stained knife. Around him a number of wax candles shed a mystic light, and on a piano, which had served as an altar lay a disembowelled lamb. As a measure of precaution Ali Bonem the high priest, has been taken into custody.

A SHAKESPEARE DISCOVERY.

An interesting discovery has been made amongst a series of ancient documents collected from the archives of the Calergi family, and presented to the Royal Institute of Sciences and Letters at Venice by Signor Cesara Levi. An inspection of these documents has revealed the identity of Othello, the protagonist of Shakespeare's tragedy, who proves to have been one Nicolas Querini, son of Francesco, while Desdemona was the daughter of Palma Querini. Both belonged to noble Venetian families, which were related to each other. The episode forming the plot of the tragedy occurred in 1542, at the Church of St. Francis (f. Rethimo, in Candia, where Desdemona had taken refuge. The church has now been converted into a mosque.

From the will of Antonio Calergi, which has also been discovered, it appears that he was an intimate friend of Cinthio, from one of whose tales Shakespeare took the materials for his tragedy.

SLEEP IN THE ANTARCTIC.

We complain of the difficulty of obtaining refreshing rest during the heat waves. But the men with the Discovery found that in the low temperatures sleep was practically impossible. Describing the men's experience on the sledge journeys, Dr. Edward Wilson says: "One's very flannel shirt, with nothing but a vest between it and the skin, is full of hoar frost, the result of frozen perspiration, and all one's clothes outside it are the same. All this accumulated wetness then begins to thaw whenever one's body comes in contact with the sleeping bag interior. After it has set in properly one begins to dream, and but for dreams, the most absurd under the sun, one would not believe that one had slept at all. Every hour or so one wakes to shiver, and then again the dreams begin, and this goes on until at last there is light enough in the tent to cook by, and one knows that purgatory is over."

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER

Obtainable from every Respectable Firm in CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA & THE SUKUT. Sole Importers apply to S. F. FLEURENT, F. MICHALLEY, Co's Agents, 11, Rue Midan, ALEXANDRIA.

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THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst participating Policies in existence at 15th November 1905. All With Profit Policies effected on or before that date will be entitled to share in the Division. The Company has already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to the amount of more than SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.
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B. NATHAN & Co. A. V. THOMSON.
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RUSSIA'S NEXT NAVY.

Whatever may be the outcome of the present appalling conflict, precipitated by the weakness of the Tsar in yielding to the counsels of infatuated statesmen, particularly to the advice of Bobrozoff, the man who above all others deceived him, it is already certain that Russia will make colossal efforts to repair her losses. The first endeavours will be to create a new navy. Indeed, most serious preparations in this direction are even now in hand. Every day in the great lagoon round Kronstadt, and the grounds of the armory of that fortress, the military and naval engineers are busy from morning to night experimenting with the terrible explosive, which has rendered such enormous service to the Japanese, and has inflicted such incalculable damage on the Russians. Shimoose is being analysed by the most expert Government chemist. As its use has changed the whole character of naval warfare, and as it is the most potent and destructive agent ever known, it is being studied with the utmost solicitude. Russia could not rehabilitate her fleets for the present struggle, even if she were resolved to protract it, but she intends to possess the largest navy she has ever owned, and her future warships must be so constructed as to be able to resist the effects of shimoose. Therefore, while the chemists are analysing it in the laboratory, the engineers are arranging a series of exhaustive tests for armour plates under the action of this explosive. No contracts for warships will be made until the experiments have proved what resistance in the armour plate is necessary. It is expected that the tests will occupy at least eighteen months.

When the experts have given to the Government the results of their researches, then the type of construction will be studied and decided upon. But although the all-important practical details must thus lie for a time in abeyance, the naval building programme has already been outlined and adopted. No fewer than fifty-four vessels in all are to be constructed as a first instalment to be added to the remnant left now on hand. This armament will include battleships, cruisers, and destroyers.

One fact suffices to demonstrate the formidable character of this coming navy. In the American ship-building yards alone no fewer than twenty cruisers, armoured and second-class, and eight battleships, to cost approximately £12,000,000, will be constructed. A representative of the Russian Admiralty has for several weeks been in America arranging terms and conditions, so far as the preliminaries can be settled. Mr. Schwab and other constructors across the Atlantic fully expect orders to build more than a third of the vessels to be added to the Russian war fleets.

No one can doubt the speedy accomplishment of this great programme. Russia will not allow herself to be long destitute of a great navy. She will have her ships, and she will continue to add to their number more rapidly than ever before. It was her weakness on the sea that precipitated her prostration in the war into which her own policy plunged her. But a much more momentous necessity will yet remain. How will the Russian Admiralty manage to man the coming navy with efficient sailors? It is certain that she will not in the future equipment rely on native crews. There will probably be a demand for other than Slav sailors in the great new war fleets of the Tsar. But the inference hastily drawn in some quarters that Russia will be contented to live on long without a great naval armament is contorted by her active and strenuous preparations at this very moment. She will be more than ever determined to count as a Sea Power. And whatever may be the revolutionary changes in the near future, patriotism will execute this scheme.

TURKEY'S OPPORTUNITY.

THE KAVAK FORTS STRENGTHENED.

It is confirmed that the Turkish despatch boat Izidin went to the Black Sea on independent duty with orders to ascertain the movements of the Kniaz Potemkin, and, if possible, to warn her not to go to Kavak, as she would be sunk if she appeared there. It seems that the Porte asked the Russian Embassy what would have to be done in case the Kniaz Potemkin arrived at the entrance to the Bosphorus, and that the Embassy replied that she should be sunk without hesitation. The Porte then informed the Embassy that it would proceed to strengthen the armaments of the forts at Kavak, where, in effect, the authorities are at present engaged in mounting a number of heavy guns, while two torpedo boats have been sent to the port to act as sentries. The Potemkin incident has, therefore, at last furnished the Porte with the opportunity of strengthening the defences at the entrance to the Bosphorus, and thus carrying out a long-cherished scheme, the realisation of which has hitherto been rendered impossible by Russia, which raised persistent objections, alleging that such a step would scarcely be a friendly act towards Russia, and would indicate an unjustifiable imputation of warlike intentions to that Power.

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EGYPTIAN MINING MARKET. Making up June 26. Latest Prices July 7. Central Egypt Exploration Corporation of W. Egypt.

COTON. Exportation du mois de juin 1905. Angleterre, France, Russie, Autriche, Italie, Allemagne, Espagne, Suisse, Belgique, Hollande, Indes, Japon, Suède, Turquie, Grèce et Roumanie.

DELTA LIGHT RAILWAYS, Ltd. TRAFFIC RETURN. Same. The week ended July 8, 05 period '04 Inc. 'Dec.

COALS. Current prices per ton free on wagon. Cardiff, Newcastle, Swansea, Liverpool, London, etc.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE. Prices on Friday, July 14, 1905. Consols a/c, Consols cash, Egyptian 4% Unified, etc.

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